## RAID ON SAVINGS BANKS.

THE GROWTH OF SAVINGS BANKS-THE BILLS BE-FORE THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE - BANK OFFICERS AT THE MERCY OF THE STATE INSPECTOR-ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE SURPLUS FUNDS AND UNCLAIMED DE-

Two bills affecting savings banks have been lately introduced into the State Assembly, one of which seriously endancers the independence of their officers and trustees, and the other is adverse to the interests of the depositors. The first bill is entitled, "An Act to 1867, and to confer additional powers upon the Superintendent of the Banking Department in relation to savings banks in this State." The second bill is entitled 'An Act to provide for the transfer of unclaimed and surplus money from Savings Banks and Institutions for

In considering the provisions of these two proposed acts, it is necessary to review the growth and progress of savings banks since they were first instituted in this State. The Bank for Savings in the City of New-York" was the pioneer of this class of institutions in this State. It was organized 29th November, 1816, but did not obtain its charter till 2d March, 1819. It was opened for receiving deposits on the following ad of July. Among its first trusees were such men as Henry Rutgers, De Witt Clinton, James Eastburn, John Pintard, Richard Varick, and William Bayard. This was three years after the opening in Philadelphia of the first bank in the country. The as of the savings bank was 1,527, and the amount of deposits \$154,801 14. According to the last official report that bank had 65,673 accounts open, and \$15,667,966 deposits. In 1815 there were 12 savings banks in the Sinte with \$8,669,538 deposits. The report for 1:00 showed 72 banks, 310,693 depositors, and \$67,456,537 deposits. On the 1st of January, 1s70 (the report up to 1st of January, 1s71, is not yet published). ere were 133 banks, 651,474 depositors, and deposits amounting to \$194, 60,299, the interest on which to the credit of the depositors was \$10,320,207. The aggregate transactions of all the banks since their organization amount to more than \$1,000,000,000, and yet in all that time the total loss to their depositors has not amounted to \$100,000, or less than 1-100 of one per cent. Without assuming that the system of savings banks is perfect, it is fair to assert that a system which has achieved so commercial branches-should not be subjected to inconpecially of a character to disturb the confidence of the

The first bill, the one for conferring additional powers on the Superintendent of the Banking Department is intended to have the effect of producing an extreme subserviency on the part of the bank officials and trustees to a State official, and hence to political control. The first section empowers the Superintendent to examine the affairs of any saving-bank, and to call before him, by "summons, subpena, or attachment," such persons as he desires to ne either as principals or witnesses. The production of all books and papers is also compulsory under

secuser, prescutor, and judge in the same case, and, so far as two of the charges enumerated-mismanagement and incompetency-are concerned, the accused erction of the Judge, with no laws for guidance, and with no court of appeal. This is a most dangerous power to place in the hands of any man, but it is rendered till more so by the last clause of the same section, which

the net curnings" of the banks, 50 per cent of which the Hon. H. D. Murphy of Kings County desires to confiscate for the especial benefit of the Canal Fund, atterly regardless of the certainty of thereby weakening the confidence of depositers. But the surplus comes from the "net carnings" of the money of the depositors, and is, there fore, as much their property as the reserve of an ordinary bank or a railway company. The State cannot legally seize on these surplus funds. They are essentially private property," though intrusted for security and profit to a corporate body. By the sixth section of the first article of the Constitution of the State is consided that private property shall not be taken for public use without last compensation, which compensation is to be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commensationers appointed by a Court of Record. What possible compensation can the State offer the depositors in the banks for seizing their surplus funds. It would entail great hardships on the savings banks. It provides that "if any of said moneys the surplus funds are or may hereafter become invested in any real or personal property, or it any security whatever, then it shall be the daily of said Treasurer or Secretary of said institutions having their surplus funds, or any pertion thereof, so invested, to dispose of said property or security at paide another, to the highest bidder, after property advertions and safe for 60 days after the passage of this act, and to paylover to the Controller immediately after said safe, 20 per cent of the whole amount of the proceeds thereof." Of course these surplus funds are all thus invested, to the cart of the whole amount of the proceeds thereof." Of course these surplus funds are all thus invested. The deposits in all the banks in decommand the proceeds thereof." Of course these surplus funds are all thus invested. The deposits in the said safe, and to paylover to the Controller immediately after said safe, 20 per cent of the whole amount of the proceeds the

of, has not been paid within a period of 10 years." This enactment applies to all amounts hereafter unclaimed within 10 years. All such sums are to be paid by the Controller into the State Treasury, and are to be invested "as soon as possible" by the Treasurer "in bonds and mortgages, or such other security as shall be approved by the Governor, Controller, and State Treasurer, placing the interest arising upon said investments to the credit of said accounts. If the person in whose name any of said money shall stand credited, or any of his legal representatives shall at any time apply to the Controller or the State for any of said moneys, said officer shall, upon satisfactory proof of the identity of said person, or his legal representatives, issue his warrant for the payment of such moneys, or any pertion thereof, as the person to whom such money may belong may desire." The action of this section is not the enforcement of a chain on these particular deposits as escheats, it is simply the taking a portion of the business which has already been shown to have been conducted with unusual fidelity, ability, and success from its enrilect days. But is the amount of these unclaimed deposits so great as to give even the color of excuse for legislative interference? The Bowery Savings Bank in New-York is the largest in the State, its deposits on Jan. 1, 1850, amounting to \$18,599,300 47. In January, 1859, a select committee of the Ascembiy at Albany visited thus bank in accordance with a resolution of the House, to bacertain the amount of deposits held by the bank which had been unclaimed for a period of ten years and upward. On the 21st March following the committee reported that the bank heid \$1,017 4 of such deposits, The bank at the bank heid \$1,017 10 for such deposits, and the position of the enament of the position of the deposits held in hargregate among all the banks in the State. This report was made to the committee by the bank five days after twe shall have been on the 1st of January, 1870, only \$173,573 uncl

or cities, will ever find the question of sufficient importance, as a diquestion, to engage the rescious attention.

Imminigement of this estimated sum of \$173,357, di

to the State. Are they to be "carried forward" indefinitely f

If, however, these deposits are to be handed over to the custody of the State, the time maned, ten years after which they are to be considered as unclaimed is certainly too short. The very meaning of the term savings bank implies a place where money is deposited for the purpose of suring—not to be touched till old age, or sickness, or misjortune, or any special purpose for which the deposit was made, requires its withdrawai. Many of the deposits was made, requires its withdrawai. Many of the deposits with the intention of never going near the bank till they want to withdraw the capital. Some of the banks have sums deposited in their hands by persons who at the time of making their deposits avowed that they were going away from the city and desired to make provision in case of being unsuccessful in a new sphere of life. This is frequently the case among men going to settle in the new Territories and the far West. Instances have frequently occurred of books being presented either for balancing or settlement, the deposits recorded in which are of very long standing, in some cases over 20 years, and on which the accumulation of interest has largely exceeded the principal deposited. Again, it is a common practice to deposit a small sum for the benefit of a child. and on which the accumulation of interest has largely exceeded the principal deposited. Again, it is a common practice to deposit a small sum for the benefit of a child, not to be touched, except to be increased, till such child comes of age; the compound interest, of course, accumulating. But children accumulate as well as interest, and it more frequently than otherwise happens that the deposit is never increased. But it is very seldem withdrawn. It is, too, by no means uncommon for confathers to place a certain sum to the credit of a child in a savings bank for the express purpose of its lying do-mant thit he child is 21 years of age. The undertaking of such a trust is a legithmate savings bank operation, and a trust which should not be forcibly taken away by the State. This trust is a stipulation—a contract—to pay to a certain person, at a certain term of life, a certain sum of money, with compound interest; taken away by the State. This trust is a stipulation—a contract—to pay to a certain person, at a certain term of life, a certain sum of money, with compound interest; and such a contract can only be impaired by the failure of the bank to failfill it. But the State proposes, so far as the bank is concerned, to impair the contract by taking it out of the hands of the bank. This is also lately forbidden by a clause in the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which emects that no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

The serme of any proceedings which may be all modes the procession to take the makes instituted, proceeded, the wave that the Superint to the large with positive of any expose a susting the state of the the process of the beginning of the process of the separation of the separation of the process of the separation of the separation of the separation of the process of the separation of the s

shipping. The majority report opposed the "transfer of our ship-yards to British soil" by such laws as that which would allow American registry of English vessels. It also commends the course of the English vessels. It also commends the course of the English Government in encouraging her shipping interest, and advises that our own Government follow in her example by paying American vessels for carrying the ocean mails, and by various laws tending to the construction of American ships in this country. A infority report was offered recommending the right of register in our ports for foreign-built vessels. The majority report, with suitable resolutions, was passed after discussion, by an almost unanimous vote. One of the successful resolutions was an amendment to the report in favor of a drawback on all materials employed in the construction of American ships intended for foreign commerce.

# FUNERAL OF A COLORED SENATOR.

The colored citizens of King's County met on Monday evening at Zion's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., and resolved to give, on the 12th of March, a military and civil funeral to the late Hon, Isalah L. Lyons, who was formerly a citizen of Williamsburgh, and at the time of his death a Virginia State Senator. The Townsend Muskedeath a Virginia State Senator. The Townsend Muske-teers, the Skidmore Guards, the Veteran Guards, rep-rescufatives of the Griffin Excelsior Guards, and the Saloonmen's Protective Union, and other civic societies were invited to take part in the procession. Lewis H. Putnam was also invited to pronounce a culogy. The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Dr. P. W. Ray, Col. G. H. Griffin, Lewis H. Putnam, Geo. M. Drayton, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Corly. The New York societies will report to Col. Griffin and Adjt. E. H. Hayes, at No. 164 East Thirteentiest.

ters, the Skidmore Guards, the Veteran Guards, repfield, 10 per cent surplus, they would have, in round
digures, nearly \$20,00,00 beyond their liabilities. But,
secording to the State Inspector's last report, the surplus of all the banks amounts to \$11,02,883. This is a
large amount of property or securities, all of one class,
to be soid at public anction within 60 days. Of correct
it could not possibly be soid without entailing a heavy
sacrifice. And then the unbapy banks would have to
release the \$7,00,000, the remaining 50 per cent, which
the Countroller is to be gracious enough to allow them to
relath. It is not to be supposed that speculators would
lose sight of such a chance. They would prepare long
beforehand for the shangher of the "Savings Banks
surplus Funds," and would, without doubt, realize enormous profiles from the transaction. Changing the mere
investment of so large a sum must produce
pickings-may, stealings-of great value. The
depositors in savings banks, then, most of whom are
persons of limited nears, workingmon and workingwomen, servants, many mere children, some even of the
poor boys who manage to save a few cents each week by
blacking boots or seliting newspapers in the streets, are
to contribute an amount become of about \$15,050, out of
"the net carnings" of their deposits in the savings banks
to the Canai Fund. Is there a class in the whole Statetake them from the lowest to the highest—who can be
afford to bear such class taxation ?

The third section of the bill applies to "inclaimed deposits." It enacts that the Treasurer or Secretary of
every savings bank in the State shall, within codans, pay
over to the Controller's all the money crodited upon the
books of savings tonks or institutions for savings to take
accounts of inaviduals baving deposits in said institution to prove the controller's and the money crodited upon the
books of savings tonks in the state of the saving so take
accounts of inaviduals baving deposits in said institution to prove the controller's and t

XLIST CONGRESS-3D SESSION.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE—THE SOUTHERN WAR CLAIM AMENI-MENT ADOPTED—THE APPORTIONMENT BILL DEAD FOR THIS SESSION—THE INDIAN TREATY MAKING POWER SURRENDERED BY THE

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!.

WASHISOTON, Wednesday, March 1, 1871.

In the Senate, to-day, the credentials of Messrs, Kelley of Oregon, Frelinghuysen of New-Jersey, and Wright of of Oregon, Freingany set of Sew Screey, and Wight of Oregon, were presented. The resolution of Mr. Hamilin was adopted, continuing the Special Committee on the Southern Outrages for the next session. The Democratic Senators wanted an order passed that the proceedings of the Committee should be public, but this, it was shown, would be an entire innovation upon the usages of the Senate, and Mr. Scott urged, as an additional objection, that the personal safety of some of the witnesses would be endangered by publicity being given to their testimony. It was stated that so far only the condition of affairs in the State of North Carolina has been examined into, and the taking of testi-mony of witnesses from that State will consume the remainder of this session. After the 4th of March, the Committee will, in accordance with the spirit of the resolution under which they are acting, extend the scope of their investiga-tion so as to embrace all the Southern States. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, after the adoption in a modified form of the amendment of Mr. McDonald, providing for payment to leyal claimants of the South for quartermaster or commissary stores used by our army during the war. In its modified form there is much less opportunity for the perpetration of fraud. Mr. Saulsbury, who is evidently anxious to distinguish himself during his last hours in the Senate, refused to vote for the bill, because, he said, the army was to be used to control the elections. [With many shakes of the head, and violent resticulations, he retired to solace himself with his accustomed stimulant. The Conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was concurred in, after violent oppo-sition from Garrett Davis, because it puts an end to the Government making treaties with wandering bands of Indians. The resolution of Mr. Fernando Wood to repeal the duty on coal, which so promptly passed the House, was received in the Senate to-day and read. Its second reading was prevented by the objection of one of the Maryland Schators. The Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration about an hour before the time of taking the recess arrived. At 4 o'clock Mr. Summer came into the Chamber, looking rather feeble, with a portfolio under his arm. It was at once whispered around that the portfelio confained his expected speech, and as a consequence the floor and galleries soon filled up, but up to the recess Mr. Sammer had not claimed the floor.

Two attempts were made in the House, to-day, to get up a Congress Apportionment bill-once on a report of Mr. Mercur, when the requisite twe-third vote to suspend the rules could not be obtained, the vote standing 118 to 83; and again, on the call of bills on the Speaker's table, when an attempt was made to fasten it as an amendment to the bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and delegates in Congress, when the vote stood 100 to 87. Nearly all the Western members favored this measure, while the Eastern members opposed it. It is probably dead for this session. About noon the House went to the business on the Speaker's table, and concurred in all but one of the House bills there, which had come back with Senate Amendments. These were mostly private matters. The Senate bills on the Speaker's table were then called, and those passed to which there was no objection. Of these there were 22, all of a private nature, mostly granting pensions. On the second call, an opportunity was given for members to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of passing to bills. In this way it Secare bills were dispused of the second call, an originaturity was given for members to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of passing the bills. In this way 16 Senate bills were disposed of, two only being passed, while the other were returned to their place, there to die. One of the bills passed was a bill, granting hands to a Minnesotia railroad. Mr. Eugene Wilson explained that this road already had a grant of land, and had constructed part of disposal, but that the Company new desired to change the road, but that the Company new desired to change the lands which now belong to it for a smaller amount on the new line. The other was a bill "to provide for the building of a Post-Office and Court-House in Trenton, N. J." Mr. Sargent made a report to-day from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, which contained several very important features. One of these is a provision forbidding agents to collect fees from the Indians for prosecuting claims, and making it a penal offense for any Indian Agent to pay any such fees. The Conference Committee also put into the bill the House amendment giving the Peace Commissioners the supervision of the business of the Indian Office. The most important part of the report, however, was in regard to treaties with the indians, the Senate receding from the position it has always held, that it alone had entire jurgation to ever these matters. Sende receding from the position it has always bein that it alone had entire jurisdiction over these matters This is considered in the House as a great triumph. The House adjourned early.

# REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE......Washington, March 1, 1871.
The credentials of Senators elect Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Kelly of Oregon, and Wright of Iowa were presented, read, and ordered to be flied. On motion of Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Miun.), the 16th and

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Mium.), the 16th and 17th joint rules imposing restrictions on business within three days of the ent of the session were suspended.

Mr. DAVIS (Bem., Ky.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Pacific Railroads to investigate and report upon the existing indebtedness between the United States Government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, particularly as to the amount of money and land subsidy voted to it by Congress; the amount of honds issued to and sold by the Company; the amount for which Congress guaranteed the payment of principal and interest; what interest was paid on the londs; what disposition was made by the scale Company of the proceeds of these bonds sold; what amount of money or property said Company has distributed among its stockholders; also as to the operations of the Credit Mobilier, and who comprised it.

properly said companies to the Operations of the Credit Mobilier, and who comprised it.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

On metion of Mr.HAMLIN (Rep., Me.), the senant took uff the resolution to continue the investigation of Ku-Kinx outrages in the South, by the Special Committee, during the first session of the XLHid Congress.

Mr. CASSIELLY (Dem., Cal.) moved to require the proceedings of the Committee, the proceedings of the Committee of the published. His object was to prevent false impressens upon the public by one-side newspaper statements of the testimony.

Mr. BLAIR (Dem., Mo., one of the Democratic members of the Investigating Committee) referred to statements of the Investigating Committee referred to statements of the testimony before the Committee alleged to have been made by the Chairman (Mr. Seath) before a Republican caucus. He was confident no such statements had been made, because there was no truth in them. There was no evidence before the Committee rising to the dignity of a fact in support of such statements the desired the testimony made public in order that whole communities, as well as the individuals whose characters were now secretly maligned, night have an opportunity to disprove the accusations.

that whole communities, as well as the individuals whose characters were now secretly maligned, might have an opportunity to disprove the accusations.

Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.) said secrecy was not desired by the members of the Committee, but was necessary for the protection of witnesses, some of whole had appeared before the Committee at the risk of their lives.

Mr. BLAIR thought the objection not valid, as the names of the witnesses and their testimony would eventually all be published. If commanities were not allowed to defend themselves from crimination of unknown persons, the whole investigation would be simply a secret inquisition and a despoism.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del., the other Democratic member of the Committee) inquired whether the continuance of the Committee would have the effect to invalidate testimony afready taken. He did not desire that that should be lost. Complaining of the efforts which had been made to forestail public sentiment by means of one sided petitions, Mr. Bayard had read a pargraph from an Alabama newspaper, headed, "A minister Ku-Khuzd," the purport of which was that a Methodist clerry man had been assaulted by some nine men in disguise, because he had altempted to preach the Gospel to black people. An official investication was made under direction of the Governor of Ambama, when it turned out that the supposed uninister was a functive from justice, charged with having committed rupe in Georgia, and, instead of preaching the Gospel, was inciting the negroes to violent assertions of their political equility. It had also appeared that the story of the outering the negroes to violent assertions of their political equility. It had also appeared that the story of the outering to remonstrate with him, was assanited by him with a knife.

Mr. Casserly's amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

Messas. Cole, Ramsey, and Sherman were appointed a Conference Committee on the Post-Other Appropriation

ition adopted. Messrs, Cole, Ramsey, and Sherman were appointed a onference Committee on the Post-Other Appropriation

bill.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then took up this bill, the question being on Mr. McDonald's amendment to pay for quartermasters' and commissary stores furnished to the army by loyal citizens of the South. After various modifications, the amendment was adopted—Yeas 34, Nays 22—in the following the control of the contro

amendment was adopted.—Yeas 34, Nays 22—11 the Div.

And be it farther exacted that the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1984,
And be it farther exacted that the provisions of the Court of Claims. Act, are
herefor extended to the loyal citizens who remained loyal during the late
wer, and who in no way redundrile gave add and comfort to the Rehelitor;
Proceeded, that service in the United States Arms during the late Ret-ellion
as a commissioned officer, or ealiseds man, shall be held to be prived just
existence of loyalit, unless some set of dialoyally shall be proven to have
been committed after and service, and the hearist of this province shall
be extensive to the citizens of the State of Tennessee; and all such parts
of said act as make a discrimination between loyal claimants, because of
residences, are hereby repealed.

The voice upon the adoption of Mr. McDonald's amendment was as follows:

ment was us t	OHIO HIE	THAN.		100
Mair. Mreman, Trownson,	Powler Gilbert, Verris, Hill, Howe, Januston, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald,	Miller. Morton, Pratt. Revels, Rice. Robertson, Ross, Nawjet,	Schurz, Scott, Spendert, Stockton, Tippin, Factors, Warner, Willey-34,	
lockingham, lockingham, location,	Cragin, Edmunds, Hambiton (I Hambin, Howard,	NAYS. Morrill (Ve), Nyr. 'exas) Oshsers. Pomerey. Sherman.	Stearns, Stewart, Transbuil, Walnes, Yalna - 22,	1
The regular	Diaments.	business was		506.

pended, and Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.), from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, submit

of Conference on the Indian Appropriation, ed a report, which was read. Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) opposed the reception of the report on account of its prohibition against Indian

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) opposition against Indian report on account of its prohibition against Indian treaties hereafter.

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.), a member of the Conference Committee, defended the clause objected to by Mr. Davis as within the power of Congress under the Constitution to declare that nomadic tribes of Indians are not responsible Indian nations.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) explained that the validity of existing Indian treaties would not be affected, and that the condition of Indian tribes was continually changing, and had so far deteriorated as to authorize this declaration.

After further debate, the report was concurred in with-

this declaration.

After further debate, the report was concurred in without a division.

The bill repealing the daty on coal was received from the House, and read for the first time. Mr. VICKERS (Dem., Md.) objected to its second reading.

The Army Appropriation bill was again taken up, when Mr. SAULSBURY opposed its passage because of the rejection of his amendment probibiting the expenditure of any of the money appropriated by the bill for the payment of troops at elections. He regarded that rejection as sufficient indication that the dominant party intended to use the Army to carry the elections. He said there was a man at the other end of the Avenic, who, though unlettered and knowing little of his country's history, possessed an indomitable will and undoubted corrage. When the House of Representatives came to count the electoral vote for next President, that mar would perhaps be found a willing instrument in employing the Army—to whose support the Senate was now appropriating this money—in the restablishment of himself for four years more. He (Saulsbury) would now serve notice on the dominant party that, if the Democrats, by a fair vote, elected their nomines for President, they inconded to inaugurate him, if they had to "wade knee-deep in blood."

The bill was then taked up as in Committee of the Whole. Among other amendments adopted was one providing that no part of the money appropriated by the bill shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war. After disposing of 20 pages of the bill, the Senate, at 420, went that be Executive session, and soon after took a recess till evening.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion to correct the journal so as to "served notice" on the Republican party that, if the show that the action of the House in non-concurring in tended to incorporate blow constitution to the Senate amendments to the Post-Office appropriation tended to inaugurate him, even if they had to do it bill, and sending them to a Committe of Conference, was "knee deep in blood." After this harmless bravado he made final by a vote to reconsider and lay on the table made final by a vote to reconsider and lay on the table (the journal not showing that fact), was resisted by Messrs, Gartleid, Stevenson, and other Ohio members, whose object was to have the Schafe amendment in regard to the Chiefmuti and Newport Bridge concurred in. After some excitement, and confusion, the journal was ordered to be corrected.

The Senate amendments to a House bill creating an actitional judicial district in Arkansas was amentical, on motion of Mr. KEKR, (Dem., 196.) by providing that the present District Judge of Arkansas shall remain Judge of the Eastern District.

Resolutions were adopted to pay Mesers, Rogers of Tennessee, and Eggleston of Ohio, contestants for scats, \$2,000 and \$2,000 respectively.

Tennessee, and Egglesten of Ohio, contestants for seats, \$2,200 and \$3,000 respectively.

Mr. ALLINON (Rep., lowa) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill, providing that no tax shall be imposed upon any undistributed sums added to the contingent fund of insurance companies, or on uncarned primitims. Passed.

Mr. MERCUR (Rep., Peln.) moved to suspend the rules to proceed with the consideration of the Apportionment bill, to the exclusion of all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports. Rejected Yeae, 118; Nays, 81; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

HUSINES ON THE STEAKER'S TARM DISPOSED OF.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, taking up first the Senate amendments to the House bills. Such amendments were concurred in on the following bills, which now go to the President for his signature:

For the residence of Administration of the United States.

Granting pensions to Sussuand Snyder and to Anthony D. Havely.

To confirm the Bancho del Riotismade, in New Mesons, to the being and legal representatives of the ariginal grantees thereof.

The following bills were also passion:

The Senate till to smeat the set of the 3d of March, 1963, to establish and declare the railread and bringes of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattonings Railroad Company's post read.

Relating to records of the Courts of the United States.

All the land grant bills from the Senate, were objected to, and were laid aside until after the first reading of the Calcudar.

nlendar. The following Senate bills, not being objected to, were

nssect; For the relief of W. B. Carpenter. For the relief of Charles T. Jackson, M. D., of Boston. Authoriting the Fresident to appoint Lyman G. Speakling Master is the relief of settlers on public lands, close the accounts of R. R. Bernay, late Colonel of Engineers, close the accounts of R. R. Bernay, late Colonel of Engineers, precing an error in the passage of the act of the lat of Jone, 1970, the relief of the officers and error of the slap Nightfungle, at the relief of Alexander J. McMillan, late Lieutenars of the 9th

Library of Coogress.

The Calendar having been gone through with on the first call, the regular business was resumed, and action taken on the following bills as they stood in order:

taken on the following only as they stood in order.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Sengte amendments to the House bill to fix the time for the election of Representatives and Defegates in Congress, the amendments providing for apportionment.

Mr. ALLISON (Ren., lows) moved to suspend the rules, hon-concur in the mendments, and ask for a Committee

of Conference. Rejected, not two thirds in the affirma-

the Society of Friends for a certain tract of land in the Shawner Reservation.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Minn.) presented a substitute for the Senate bill granting lands for a railroad from the western boundary of Minnessota to the Winnepeg district of British America, which was passed.

A notion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill graining lands for a railroad from Decatur, Ala., to Aberdeen, Miss., was defeated.

The Senate bill to provide for a Government building in Treiston, N. J., was agreed to—Yens, 127, Nays, 56.

The Senate joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from 8t. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior, or Byfield, was rejected.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

jected.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.
The proceedings were interrupted by a report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) explained the report. He called attention to the fact that the contest which has been going or for the last five or six years on the question whether the Senate had the right or should continue to exercise the power of making treaties with the scattered bands of Indians within the territory of the United States, was ended. The point had been yielded by the Senate. A provision had been incorporated by the Conference Committee in the bill that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe, within the territory of the United States, shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with which the United States can contract by treaty; but that nothing in that provision shall invalidate or impair the obligations of any treaty heretofore law inly made or ratified with any such Indian nation or tribe. He said that this provision was substantially the same as had been drawn up by the gorlfeman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Armstrong), and submitted to the House. He also called attention to the fact that the amendments provised in the Conference report guarded against allowing commission for services to agents, and also required vouchers for Indian goods to be submitted to the Indian Commission.

The Conference report was agreed to, and the House again went to the business on the Speaker's table. After voting down motions to suspend the rules in the cases of serveral land grant bills, the House adjourned.

## THE EAPTISTS YIELD TO THE TEMPTER. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The discussions of the Baptists upon

the question of taking the public property of this city for their sectarian charity, remind one of the reasons o excuses said to have been offered by Judas Iscariot for betraying our Savior. The Baptist claim to be opposed to a Union of Church and State, and to the support of sectarian churches, schools, convents and monasteries from the public treasury; but the moment the 30 pieces of silver in the shape of city lots are offered to them, they yield to the temptation, swallow their words and acts for the last to years as readily as Eve did the apple, and beiray; the cause of the American Church, saying,—if the Baptists don't take these lots, another sect already committed to that principle faction may, and the Baptists might is well have the lots as this other sect. It is said Judas thought he might as well have the thirty pieces of silver as any other Jew, and that if he did not betray Christ somebody else would. The Baptists have fallen. It is the first step that costs, as that involves the principle. What Protestant sect will fall next? The Tempter holds out more lots. He has even passed a bill through the State Senate that will enable the religious corporations, in time, to swallow up one-third of the real estate in this city, as they once did one-third that of England. It took the English people 400 years to get out of their clutches.

money. As might be expected, they decline to allow their names to become known; and, indeed, though most of the account buying thickets at this office were requested money. As might be expected, they decline to their names to become known; and, indeed, though most of the persons buying tickets at this office were requested to leave their names, they declined to do so almost without exception. Very probably the holder of ticket No. 28,898 is already aware of his good fortune, but declines to subject himself to "interviews" and notoriety, and has quietly taken measures to secure the prize without attracting attention. He has been desbribed as a New-Jersey farmer, but he left no clue whatever to his identity or whereabouts. A large number of people visit the office every day and inquire for the official list of the drawn numbers, evidently hoping that the telegraphic report may be inaccurate. That report included only the principal prizes; the full list was received by express vestering evening and is as follows:

49	61,100	ing, and		18856	- 十100	27919	±100
Steren	190	11765	500	11881		2:971	100
17	100	11022		19150	1,900	20080	500
Heren	100	11509	100	20011	. 100	23889 Op.	House
34	700	11000	100	20041		23002	100
Sec.	190	13334	700	223.6		29:57	100
	100	12348	780	224 1		20635	100
10	200	12694	100	22073	100	29646	100
M	100	14050		23802		30000	5,000
2	1,000	14921		27174	. 5RH)	3997	100
11	100	15361		24220	100	314507	100
17	100	15050		24009		31633	100
d	100	16035		2530		31610	100
M	100	16145		2.603		22700	100
deres	100	16749	100	25305			5600
5	180	16700	100	2:002	100		500
11	100	17028	3,000	77079	100	33772	100
3	7 0000	17763		27764		31146	500
		10710					50.0
15	5.000	AMERICAN	109	STIMPARE.	* X00	34470	25/17

WORK FOR THE WILLING.

A CHANCE IN ILLINOIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sig: Seeing a communication from a person signing himself H. M. W., stating that he is in great need of employment, I would be much obliged if you would forward me his address, as I am in need of a band for the coming Summer.

B. B. B. Brithe, McLean Co., Ill., Feb. 19, 1871.

LABOR WANTED IN THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The article entitled "Fearful Example"

recites the sad case of a destitute but willing man. If "H. M. W." will address Post-Office Box No. 16, West Paulet, Vermont, he will hear of something to do, if he is West Paulet, Vt., Feb. 15, 1871.

### AN OPENING IN ARKANSAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I noticed in THE TRIBUNE recently something that arrested my attention, signed H. M. W. Good Lord! Send such people out here, and let them know that they can get 30 acres of splendid land covered with fine timber for \$14 at the U. S. Land Office. All a man wants is an ax and a corn dodger. C. L. Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 15, 1870.

ORGANIZATIONS TO SUPPLY NEEDY COLONISTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sm: In a recent issue of your paper I find a ommunication signed "H. M.W.," showing a fearful state of destitution in your city. It has been a favorite theory of mine that an organized effort might aid such cases-H. M. W.'s" is one among thousands. I think a com-PH. M. W.'s' is one among hundraines, pany might be formed, and capital obtained, to transport, subsist, and supply with implements, seed, etc., all wishing to avail themselves of such an opportunity. The Government might be induced to give the hard necessary for a colony of this kind; if not, the company could buy as much as needed. The colonists to be taxed to pay expensions. nees and dividends to the stockholders. Tolden City, Colorado, Feb. 10, 1871.

#### AN OPPORTUNITY IN VERMONT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In many of our Eastern States there is more demand for work than at the West, and wages are as high-I mean for unskilled labor. I have lived West and employed a considerable number of men at farmwork, and never paid higher wages than in the East, exwork, and never paid higher wages toan in the East, except in a rush at harvest. Here we pay in haying \$2.50 a
day, which is as much as the work is worth West. Sometimes they are obliged to pay more. I want more help
as soon as the 1st of March, and, as I oversee my farm,
can employ an inexperienced man at fair wages, which
here are \$20 to \$30 a month and board. I should ake to correspond with H. M. W., if you will bring this to his notice.

West Dorer, Vt., Feb. 20, 1871.

ROOM ENOUGH AT THE TOP.

SIR: After advising H. M. W. and all like him to set their faces to the Westward, you say: "The supply of clerks, book-keepers, copylsts, music-teachers. phonographers, etc., enormously exceeds the demand," etc. Does the supply of good, first-class book-keepers, etc. Does the supply of good, first-class book-keepers, phonographers, etc., ever exceed the demand! Such art is only acquired by long and patient study. Is the remark of Daniel Weisher—There is room enough at the top"—no longer applicable! Mark Twain says: "If you go to hire a man well versed in any trade or profession you will generally find him already engaged," or words to that effect. Is there apt to be an over-supply of able men in any profession!

A Young Subscriber.

#### A FIELD IN YIRGINIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I read your article and the letter of "H. M. W.," headed "Fearful Example," with interest, and agree with your comment. I have generally noticed Now while it may be true that men can bester their con-B. B. B. Suffolk, Va., Feb. 18, 1871.

THEY PREFER TO STARVE IN THE CITY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Two years ago this Spring, riding to a neighboring village in a buggy, I overtook a young man of about 22 years, who was carrying a small budget in his hand. It was moddy, and he had on thin gaiters. As he appeared weary, I invited him to ride. The language he used in answer to my inquiries showed me at guage he used in answer to my inquiries showed me at once that he was not bred in the country. I soon learned from him that he was from New York City, and had been to visit a relative in an adjoining county, and had hoped to find employment with him; but his relative was too paor to furnish him any. He was on his way to Milwankee to seek employment with him; but his relative was too paor to furnish him any. He was on his way to Milwankee to seek employment there, but had no money, not even to purchase a dinner. I told him I had work and would employ him, and pay what his labor was worth. He was very grateful of course, It was no pretense—he was really so. He was not accustomed to the kind of labor I wanted—digeing a told race and chopping timber for a mili-dim—but he thought he would soon learn. I purchased for him proper clothing and set him to work. He was truly thankful. He had escaped from the way that led to destitation and crime; so he then felt. He wento work. The place was in the woods where there was very little of society except those who were at work with him, and nothing to be seen except "natural scenery." He soon began to tell how much he enjoyed New York, how much more of pleasure there was tax viton in New-York was preferable to comfort in the country, and therefore as soon as he had earned money to 1929 his passage he returned to the city. It meeds more philosophy, more patience, more belief that next year, and the next five and ten year, will surely be along here, than your city poor people generally have, to amount to anything in the country. On the other hand, two others and myself last season built a mill and made some other imprevements in the midst of a forest where there were thousands of acres of land to be had of the state for about \$\frac{3}{3}\$ in the country. On the other hand, two others and myself last season built a mill and made some other imprevements in the midst of a forest where there were thousands of acres of land to be and of the state for about \$\frac{3}{3}\$ in the count once that he was not bred in the country. I soon learned

PLENTY OF WORK IN IOWA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I see a piece published in THE TRIE-UNE about a " young man" who says that he is out of work and out of money—not even enough to carry him out of the city, &c. You pitied his condition; so do I, and I shall try to show him and others how to get out of such poverty, hoping that my story may encourage some poor fellow to do as I have done—as thousands of others have done. I am now 63 years old; was born in Maryland, of poor parents, who moved to Ohio when I was about nine years old. The country was new. I worked for my beard part of the time then; for my clothes and board when a little older; for an "elevenpence" (12) cents) a day, without shoes on my feet when the trost lay on the ground till I carned money enough to purchase them; and so on till I clothed myself, and kad some money to give to my aged and needy parents. At the age of 18, with but nine months' schoeling, I bound myself to a blacksmith to learn the trade. The first 20 mouths I had but \$17 worth of clothes, with board. The next year I had \$60 cash; the next I had \$15 a mouth, and about that time I married a woman who had nothing more than myself. I worked for my employer a month or two to get money to go West; and West I went and set up shop for myself on its. About that time every dellar that could be had was put in the 1-and Office, and left but little among the farmers who were just commencing in the woods. I labored hard and made but \$450 the first five woods. I labored hard and made but \$450 the first five woods. I labored hard and having till the year 1855. I fellow to do as I have done-as thousands of others have

the English people 600 years to get out of their clutches. Would it not be better for us to learn wisdom from the sad experience of other nations, and keep out of the death-grip of these insatiable corporations?

New Fork, March 1, 1871.

A PROTESTANT.

THE HAMILTON OPERA-HOUSE LOTTERY—OPPORTURE AND PICIAL LIST OF DRAWINGS.

The holder of ticket No. 28,889, which drew the Opera-House, has not yet presented himself to claim the prize. Doubters have suggested that the person is a myth, in which they may be said to be partly right, the man's name being declared to be Smith. The ticket was certainly sold at the office, No. 2 Walls, and the "stub," bearing a displaced of the manber, was forwarded on Saturday even the man's name being declared to be Smith. The ticket was certainly sold at the office, No. 2 Walls, and the "stub," bearing a displaced of the manber, was forwarded on Saturday even the man's name being declared to be Smith. The ticket was certainly sold at the office, No. 2 Walls, and the "stub," bearing a displaced of the manber, was forwarded on Saturday even time. The holders of tickets drawing prizes, respectively, for \$5,000, two for \$1,000, and twe for \$00, hirve visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited the office and inquired how they are to obtain the visited and inquired how t

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATEST SWINDLE.

FRAUDULENT "COLORADO COLONY"—A JOINT-STOCK EXPLORING EXPEDITION—" \$190 A MONTH AND EXPENSES"—" ONE EXTRA SHARE FOR EVERY \$20"—A WEAK IMITA-TION OF THE COUNTERFEIT MONEY CIRCULAR

A TRIBUNE reporter visited yesterday Room 17, at No. 22 William-st., the office of a "Mineral Land and Exploring Company," which has endeavored to bring itself to the attention of the public by the follow

200 MEN WANTED for the new Gold Pickle, at +100 per month or as interest in the Company, to becate Mineral and Agricultural Leads. A geological description sent by addressing MINERAL LAND AND EXPLORING COMPANY, No. 22 William et. New York.

The reporter was provided with a printed copy of the

Tollowing circular:

Dran Sen. Tour letter asking information regarding the Company's intended aperations for the near year, came asking to hand. Included you till not several of our circulars, which we would be pleased to have you distribute through your community, and intends yourself generally in our behalf. We full authority your community, and intends yourself generally in our behalf. Should not and your friends with to accompany the expedition, you can early on a pleasant and interesting trip. By denoting a pertian of our spars time, you can easily raise a claim of from \$20 to \$50, the larger the noise promisent you will be in the Company. From all the favorable surround ones, we feel confident that the stock will soon be surth but hims its present value. You will be easily the other of the surround with the name of each antendred and the amount selectrical. The finish should be sent by registered letter or draft to this effect.

(I. Donne 17.11 intigring from an odd brans-plate on the

"Room 17," judging from an old brass-plate on the door, was formerly the office of a Lake Superior Mining Company. Within, as it appeared to the visitor, there once have justified the furnishing of the office with a massive fron safe, with originally fine and high desks, and other conveniences for clerks, had passed away.

and other conveniences for cierks, had passed away. The office furniture was dusty and punted; the deaks were littered with uscless scraps that seemed to have lain as they fell, for months; there were musty books upon the shelves, within easy reach of the bookkeeper, who must have been absent long.

Reporter entering and addressing a group of four menb—"Which one of you represents the Mineral Land and Exploring Company!"

One of the men (nestatingly)—"Mr. C. C. Douglas is the head of the Company; but he is now at Washington, and will not return for a few days."

Another (to the first)—"Well, you can attend to this business for him, can't you?"

The former to the Reporter)—"I have an interest in the Company, and I can tell you anything you wish to know about it."

know about it."

Reporter—"Be good enough to show me your references. Reporter—"Be good enough to show me your references and your evidences that this is a genuine business coacern. I wish to inform some friends upon the subject. By this circular it appears that the Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York. Is there any evidence of that in the officer?"

The representative of the Company the begins looking for the desired document, talking varuely and confusedly about the plans and prospects of the Company, and introducing frequent references to the wealth of gold and sliver to be developed. Finally a drawer is opened, and a legal document, purporting to be an efficial copy of the articles of incorporation, is taken from it. Meantime the reporter, looking into the drawer, observes lying among some rubbish two of the dingy yellow tickets of the Havana lottery, a small book, the nature of which was sufficiently indicated by the lassivious illustration upon the cover, and a large bundle of the state of stock in the Exploring Company of stock in the Exploring Company of the state of stock in the Exploring Company of the state of stock in the Exploring Company of the state of stock in the Exploring Company of the state of the first of stock in the Exploring Company of the state of the state of stock in the Exploring Company of the state of the state of stock in the Exploring Company of the state of

vious illustration upon the cover, and a large bunde of rudely printed certificates of stock in the Exploring Company.

Representative of the Company—"Here, you see, Is the whole thing"—[discovering the reveiation of the lottery tricitots, brushing other papers over them, and proceeding]—"The important part of it, and all that's worth looking at, is here:" [Reading.]—"Are 'hereby incorporated as a company for the purpose of opening up mineral and agricultural lands, mining gold and silver, and all other things, etc."

He takes care to expose only thus much of the paper, and nervously proceeds with explanations that the price of admission to the benefits of the Campany had been reduced to one dollar, so that all might perfectate; that the results would be very large; that a new prospectus was preparing, which would set forth the advantages much more convincingly, etc., etc.

Reporter—"And you have some samples of ore, here t Lepresentative—"Yes; here they are."

On a table at the side of the room are three ancient chunks of ore, weighing three or four pounds each, which had manifestly done duty as specimens in the mire prosperous days of the Lake Superior Mining Company. One is sent to be copper, by the thick incrusiation of verdignis; another he calls silver ore, but it is in reality simple pluminagic; the other specimens in ot submitted for examination, and there is not even the pretense of showing "the rare samples of ore and gold specimens from the new field," and no apology is made for their absence.

Reporter—"You say here in your Prospectus:

for their absence.

Reporter—"You say here in your Prospectus:

We have had a personal conversation with Col. Butts, from Chicage.

We have the tompacy is organized upon a most excellent bases, and be would like well to bust the exploring parry. He is moving at White Pine. It served with marked distinction intrough the late Rebellion."

"Now, who is Col. Butts?" Representative—"There he is, and can speak for him-Reporter—" Col. Butts, your friends say you served with marked distinction in the late Rebenion. Did you enter the service from Hilmois?"

Col. Butts (hastily and nervously)—"Oh, yes, I want out with a Chicago regiment. I was with Grant—I was on his staff."

Reporter—"Where!"
Col. Butts—"At Memphis, you see."
Reporter—Hill, I do not exactly remember seeing you there; I—"
Col. Butts—"Oh, I was a kind of commercial agent—I looked after the setting of accounts by the Quartermasters."

looked after the setting of accounts by the Quartermasters."
Reporter—" All right, Colonel. Had it occurred to you that the circulars of this Company betray a some what undue anxiety to have funds remitted; that, in fact, they have the same general characteristics as those of the counterfeit money swindlers, of which the newspapers have said so much. Of course (to the 'representative'), I don't mean to declare that this enterprise is a fraud but, Colonel, I couldn't recommend my friends to invest in it, unless the names of some persons known here are shown in connection with it. How does it strike you t' Cel. Butts—" On, its all right."

Both—" It's a joint-stock enterprise, you see,"
Representative—" We thought it best to offer the interests as low as \$1; and the party of locaters that proceeds first will secure all the interests necessary for the entire Company, which would be, for each member, 150 acres of land and one mining claim."

Referring to the Prespectus, the continuation of this

Intel and one mining claim."

Referring to the Frospectus, the continuation of this speech is found, as follows:

"We can certain key before the members by the first of July rest, full and complete information regarding the success of the expedition. The valler we propose to leads is one of the most craim in America, being almost surrounded by monatains, and traverse of the expedition, the most continuation that are assess to the rest of numerica small straums from the monatains that are assess to be crafted of our opening up the mines and neverlying the country, here the grant from Congress; this alone would trake exclude the 32 as soon as secongress; this alone would trake exclude the 32 as soon as secongress; this alone would trake exclude the theory attenting the person has that folios the expectition. If he is the context of see where, has would certainly set has a much main, besides having all expenses paid by the Company."

Reporter—"Where is Mr. W——, who is quested in the

Reporter—"Where is Mr. W—, who is quoted in the prospector as writing favorably of the plant"
Representative—"He's of the up-town firm of W—
& Co. He's one of the incorporators."

It was soon ascertained that Mr. W—— was a relative of one of the members of this firm, but does not belong to it. W—— & Co. believed the enterprise to be a trand, and that the use of Mr. W. Summe was doubtless without his knowledge. The Mineral Land and Exploring Company offered no other references whatever.

O'GORMAN'S COMMISSIONERS. HOW STREETS ARE WIDENED-HIDDEN ADVER-

TISEMENTS. "Mr. Richard O'Gorman, 'the Counsel to the Corporation, has again tacitly refused for publication the names of the Tammany politicians appointed "Com-

missioners of Estimate and Assessment' during 1870. He desires to be communicated with on the subject only in writing, as though anything could be get out of the possession of a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee by writing."

This was the report made by a gentleman who has endeavored to obtain from O'Gorman the names of the Commissioners. The advertisements concerning

the Commissioners. The advertisements concerning these widenings, in which the public are so deeply interested, and which are supposed to be published to convey to all classes information of the nature and extent of the contemplated public proceedings from time to time, are buried in papers the great virtue of which to the point-class is that they have almost no circulation at ail. The following is pair of a preliminary advertisement:

Suppress Court.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldernen, and Commendate of the City of Newtork, relative to the widening of Broomers in the scale and the or, between Latterness and Court in the City of New York.—Harmant to obtains in such case made and provided the Mayor, Aldernen, and Commendate of the City of New York.—When the continuent of the City of New York.—When the obtained in the City of New York.—When the continuent of the City of New York.—When the York.—When the City of New York.—When the City of New York.—When the York.—When the

can be heard therefore and heard matter.

Remain O German, Counsel to the Corporation.

Next follows the appointment of the Commissioners by the Court. A few specimens of the appointees during 1870 are as follows:

O sung of Ore-hundred and seventeeth-st. from the Feurth-ave. Is the highinare.—Macked Norton, Thomas J. Barr, and George B. Walls,

the ingitizate.—Rinner Commissions of the north and Katanson of Park-place, by widening Robinson et., on the north and Katanson of Park Colege place to Weed-t-John Scott | Jongs Johns, "J. James H. Celeman, and Walter Roche, Commissioners, Opening of One Inniversal district first et., from Eightheave, to the Opening of One Inniversal Tweed, F. M. Bixby, and James Hayes, Commissioners, and C Opening of Madison-ave., from Eighty-sixthest, to One-hundred and teactivellest.—Thomas J. Creamir, Walter Roache, and George A. Oegood.

Commissioners.

Opening of Eightveighth st. from the Fifth-avs. to the Eist RiverJames M. Swerzy, Richard Tweed, and John Kavanagh, Commissioners.

Opening and extending Lafarette-place souther by from Great Johnson
to Bicecker-ot.—Gratz Nathan, Weiter Rocke, and Win, Staart, Commis-

sources. Opening of One-hundred-and-fortietiest, from a point 355 feet casterly of the Tentheave, to the Hudson River—James Glisson, John Mulialy, and James Oliver, Commessioners.

Opening of English-picthost, from the Priba-ve, to the East, River—Edmand Connelly, Thomas J. Barr, and D. W. C. Graham, Commissioners.